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WEDNESDAY, JULY 19, 1911.

HOME NEWS WHILE AWAY

To keep in touch with home news Washingtonians leaving the city should not fail to have The Washington Herald mailed to them. It will be sent promptly, and addresses may be changed as often as desired without interruption of service.

Mail order or phone Main 3300, giving the old and new addresses.

A Cold Deal.

The authorities in New York are after the ice trust. Conditions in that city have aroused not only the protests of the citizens, but every newspaper is denouncing the action of the trust in emphatic terms. By raising the price of ice, because the hot weather makes ice a necessity, and by refusing to sell to independent dealers, the trust has created a situation with which the police authorities and the district attorney are now attempting to deal. "Even a trust is entitled to its day in court," says the New York Tribune significantly, "and the ice trust is going to have its day, or possibly several of them."

The condition in New York has an interest here in view of the statement of the sealer of weights and measures, whose duty it is to see that the public is protected against imposition, and who says that persons who complain of receiving short weight are immediately placed upon a boycott list and service to them is discontinued.

Surely there must be some law to protect the citizen against this arbitrary and high-handed proceeding. No wonder that all the words in the English language the word "trust" is growing to be the most obnoxious and menacing. Monopolistic combinations which manifest such flagrant disregard of public rights ought to be dealt with in summary fashion.

A Case in Point.

A resident of the Second judicial district of Oregon was tried for murder and acquitted. Judge John S. Coke presided at the trial. The victim was a prominent citizen and an array of counsel was employed to assist in the prosecution of the defendant. Upon the acquittal of the accused the defeated lawyers, the friends of the deceased, and the enemies of the judge circulated petitions asking for Judge Coke's recall upon the grounds of gross incompetence and unfairness, and because he did not instruct the jury in accordance with the prayers of the prosecution.

According to the laws of Oregon, a petition for the recall of a judge, in order to be effective in securing a vote of the people upon the question, must be signed by 25 per cent of the voters of the judicial district over which the judge presides. This number having been secured, the matter is to be decided by ballot. Thus the average voter is to be called upon, if he is to exercise his divine right intelligently, to study both the law and the facts of the case. He must do this or he must accept through hearsay the statements of speakers prejudiced upon one side or the other. More than this, the way is now open for any discomfited lawyer in the future to threaten with displacement any judge who does not decide a case in accordance with their views. Important legal questions are to be taken out of the quiet and dignity of the court room and thrown upon the hustings, where they are to be torn to tatters by voters absolutely unacquainted with the law.

Nor is this all. In this particular case, according to the published statements, Judge Coke is a sound money and conservative Democrat, opposed to the free coinage of silver and to the many theories of government now industriously advocated. He has rigorously enforced the liquor laws and thus he has made enemies. Other questions besides those which appertain to the murder trial are being interjected into the contest. If the people of the six counties which constitute his judicial district should demand his recall it is probable that the original issue will play only a small part in the political drama. But will the people recall him? If they do, the case will become justly celebrated, and it may be the death knell of the recall of the judiciary—a

proposition which is even now a stumbling-block to the admission of Arizona to the sisterhood of States.

A Gratifying Situation.

The old adage that republics are ungrateful certainly loses its verity in the case of Dr. Wiley.

From one end of the country to the other the people have risen almost en masse in support of his retention in the government service. Nearly every one of the thousands of newspapers in the United States has editorially commended his work. They have not been blind to his shortcomings, but, practically without exception, they regard him as the implacable foe of imposition and fraud and the friend of the people. They point to the scars of many battles with the fakers and adulterators as evidence of his praiseworthy and honorable service.

If anybody believes that the American people are inattentive to duty well performed; if any one thinks that they are uninformed upon public affairs; if any one asserts that they are ungrateful, the support which is being so universally given to Dr. Wiley affords an emphatic answer in the negative.

Good News from Chicago.

If it be true, as reported, that sentiment in Chicago favors Baltimore as the next meeting place of the Democratic national convention, the position of Washington's sister city in the contest is materially improved. The entire South and East will naturally support the Monumental City.

Baltimore stands ready to welcome adequately the visiting thousands who will attend the convention. A fund of \$100,000 already has been raised to entertain the delegates, and Baltimore hospitality is proverbial.

Washington has signified its willingness to assist in the entertainment. The two cities are close neighbors, and would share in the visitation of the Democratic hosts. The conventions committee of the local Chamber of Commerce was recently instructed to assist Baltimore in securing the prize and should even now be actively at work.

Railroads in a New Attitude.

The changed and changing attitude of the railroads toward the public constitutes an interesting development in affairs. All over the United States the great transportation corporations are endeavoring to demonstrate their interest in the public welfare and manifesting a spirit quite at variance with the famous Vanderbilt remark.

Take, for instance, the case of the Lehigh Valley road, which has just held a convention of its freight agents for the purpose of educating them in their relations with the public. These agents have even been told to "treat draymen courteously," and they have been especially warned against shipping the goods of producers in unclean cars, so that one source of irritation and complaint may be removed. The Illinois Central Railroad, also, has undertaken an educational bureau, and while the primary object is the better equipment of the employees, the results will undoubtedly inure to the benefit of the traveling public in courtesy and efficiency.

The railroads have been and still are a tremendous factor in the progress of the United States. The field of their usefulness and profit will, however, be materially enlarged if they realize that they are in large degree responsible to the public, and that the relations between the corporations and the people ought to be mutually satisfactory and not antagonistic. Attention has already been called to the broad-minded and liberal policy which actuates many of the presidents of the most successful railroads, and if this spirit becomes general there can be no doubt that both the public and the railroads will be the gainers. The American people, as an entirety, are disposed to be fair toward the corporations; and when the latter, on their part, indicate a co-operative spirit, we may look for the elimination of much of the friction of the past.

What We Owe to Italy.

It is doubtful if the world has ever seen an attempt at vindication of the law and the protection of society equal to the spectacle now presented at Viterbo by the government of Italy in its prosecution of the Camorra and the powerful intrigue which it has been required to combat. The testimony of Capt. Fabroni suggests a thoroughness of preparation which is almost amazing in its details. Much blame has been cast upon Italy in the past because it has tolerated the Camorra. When once this trial is over the rest of the world will better understand how difficult it has been to put into effective action the wish of the rulers and of the better type of Italian citizenship. The effort may fall even now, but we here in America, who know something of the interference of intrigue with justice, even when the courts are honest, may appreciate Italy's position.

All the world will be the debtor of Italy, in case this prosecution succeeds. Even if it fails, the criminals who have made Italy's name a reproach among nations have been made to feel that they cannot prosecute their evil work without encountering the heavy hand of the law.

The trouble with too investigations is that they seldom get very far before writers arrive and public interest wanes.

A LITTLE NONSENSE.

BACK FROM VACATION. The misty peak, The groves of pine, At twelve per week Were very fine.

The mountain view was grand to see; But home looks pretty good to me.

The ocean spray, The salty breeze, At two per day Had power to please.

I liked to watch the flying foam; Still, things look pretty good at home.

Suspicious Smoothness. "Your motor boat is running very smoothly now."

"Yes; I think something's broken."

Looking Ahead. "Every woman ought to be able to earn her own living, should it become necessary."

"That's right. I must study hard to improve my game of bridge."

Kept Busy. "I suppose your wife is enjoying her summer cottage."

"Not very much. She has three women visiting her, each on a different kind of diet."

One Summer Girl. While others at the seashore raged At lack of men, She staid in town and got engaged To nine or ten.

Between Murderers. When the chorus girl is not engaged in killing, isn't shooting at by panic-stricken beaux, we will very often find the lady willing to furnish full descriptions of her clothes.

Getting Practical. "To-day is our wedding anniversary," said she.

"I'll bring home some violets," said he.

"Violets are very nice, but suppose you bring home some crabmeat instead."

Assimilated. "That man couldn't interpret a single passage of the Constitution."

"Yet you naturalized him, judge."

"Because he was well informed on baseball matters. I guess he'll make a good American citizen."

OF INTEREST IN WASHINGTON.

From the Cleveland Leader. Admiral Dewey has the big heart of the regulation seadog. An old and trusted servant lately stole from him. The admiral felt as bad over the occurrence as the criminal and, after a heart-to-heart talk, forgave the man and kept him in his employ.

From the Wheeling Intelligencer. President Taft declined to accept an invitation to ride in an aeroplane. No doubt the aviator felt rather relieved, too.

From the Albany Journal. What a noisy big pompadour that is with the little man under it!

From the Denver Republican. If a modern Congressman had the job of rewriting the Declaration of Independence he would put in several "applause" inserts.

TOMATO NAMES PRESIDENT.

Gov. Marshall Honored by Chooser of Roosevelt and Taft.

From the New York Sun. Harvey M. Cook, of Avondale, Pa., has nominated Gov. Marshall for the Presidency next year with two tomatoes which have been sent to the governor.

That such a nomination is effective, Mr. Cook asserts, is proved by the fact that he nominated Taft and Roosevelt in a similar manner.

Each tomato bore on its ruddy surface the inscription "Thomas R. Marshall, 1912." The manner of its coming there was obvious. The grower had attached some sort of fiber to the skin of the fruit while it was green, and the subsequent growth had made the letters appear, except for the stitches, as a part of the skin. In a letter to the governor, Cook said he was the originator of the process by which tomatoes may be made to make Presidents. All he asked in return, he said, was the governor's autograph.

MONTROSE PARK.

A Plan for Preservation of Natural Beauty and Old Residence.

Editor The Washington Herald: Though undoubtedly without malice pretense, yet, nevertheless, with cupidity, the powers that be have permitted something closely resembling vandalism in the treatment already accorded to some of the borders of the newly acquired and potentially very beautiful tract on R street, Georgetown Heights, to be known as Montrose Park. Many an American city would be only too happy to acquire such a noble property at a cost of \$100,000, and it is to be hoped their good sense would not initiate its acquisition by the partial destruction of the charming wild greenery along its western side on the border of the beautiful rural Lovers' Lane, which has delighted hundreds of pilgrims in years past, whether lovers or no. Such lanes constitute a large portion of the beauty of the Mother City, which lives very close to nature's heart, and it is quite remarkable to have such a treasure near to the very center of a great city like ours.

The treatment just referred to too greatly resembles the apparently wanton destruction of the historic chestnut tree on the extension of Massachusetts avenue, because, forsooth, it stood on the roadway, where such city as Boston would have been well content to leave it for its association alone. It will require but slight pruning of the vigorous trees that cover these acres and the laying out of the necessary walks and drives therein to make this great park quite unrivaled in Washington.

The redemption of the ancient, interesting, and historic mansion at its front by no means its destruction, for it has not arrived at a stage past redemption, and should be restored and preserved for its pristine character, if nothing more—would only add one charm to quaint and ancient Georgetown, and, therefore, to the entire and beautiful Capital City. Trees, hedges, and old houses with a history antecedent antediluvian days do not grow in a night, and have a sacredness that should render them immune from harsh and thoughtless treatment. Although of thoroughly New England antecedents as ancient as those of Washington, my sympathies go out to those of a more Southern clime, and I trust I do not need to say.

EDWARD LOWE TEMPLE, 1411 Twenty-ninth street northwest.

July 19, 1911.

Chalmers is a well that has been named in America as a source of information and reliable news by its distribution to the press.

GOVERNMENT OVERTURNED BY A FALSE COUNT OF VOTES

Probably the only case on record in the history of any nation of a government being overturned by a miscount of votes in Parliament has been revealed with regard to the fall of the Montis ministry. Instead of being a minority of fourteen the government, in fact, was in a majority of five. The crisis, it will be remembered, arose over an interpretation regarding the attitude of the government as to the chief command of the army in the event of war. The official list showed 23 against the government and 24 in its favor. Premier Montis still was on a sick-bed as the result of the accident which deprived France of her talented minister of war, M. Bertheaux. His colleagues, taken unawares, promptly decided upon resignation.

I now read in Figaro that at the moment of the fateful division there was considerable confusion in regard to the votes pro and con. A number of deputies since have freely announced that their names had appeared on the wrong side of the division. The consequence was an official rectification, with the result that so far from being a defeat the government had had a small majority.

The source of the great confusion, according to the ex-premier and his colleagues, was of course it is too late to remedy the faux pas or to affect the fate of the cabinet.

Incidentally, ministers in France are not well paid. All members of the French cabinet receive the same salary, namely 60,000 francs a year, but as they have to forfeit the allowance of 15,000 francs, which they receive as senators or deputies, their net annual gain through taking the portfolio is only 45,000 francs. It is true they are provided with official residences, furnished, heated, and lighted, at public expense. Their tenure of office, however, is so uncertain and precarious that they never calculate to let out their own private residences for any length of time.

The fall of the Montis cabinet within four months of its accession to office is a significant commentary on the policy of "trimming," which also was that of his predecessor, M. Briand. It is only because the latter was infinitely more clever than and far more plausible than M. Montis that he maintained himself in power for more than two years, but he as well as the latest victim of the fickle French disposition fell because he relied too much on the support of his national opponents.

The intimate meaning of the recent cabinet crisis in France is deeper than the mere postponing of proportional representation, as is currently represented in the Paris press. The truth is that M. Montis, nominally a Radical Socialist, and a former lieutenant of M. Combes during the stormy period of the disestablishment of the Roman Catholic Church, has not governed steadfastly according to Radical traditions, if such a paradox is permissible. Instead of making the house (the chamber) his life and death allies, he did as did M. Briand, rely upon the interests. He came into office as the head of a Radical, Socialist, and Socialist coalition, backed by his old chief, M. Combes, an uncompromising Democrat, and by M. Juarez, the most brilliant of European Socialists.

It would have been surmised that under these circumstances he would have consulted his groups and served their interests alone. Had he done so, he would not only be still in office, but he would have saved his country from one of those crises which undermine the public confidence. For, be it well understood, every one of these crises in impulsive France is a national danger, because any day a pretender may take advantage of popular exasperation and impose himself by a coup d'etat on a democracy weary of ineffective parliamentary methods.

This question of proportional representation is nothing but a sign; it is not a capital measure, it involves no principle. It may well be that single member constituencies produce unequal representation; we, too, suffer from these disabilities and recognize the theoretical undesirability of returning a member by a majority of half a dozen votes, but inequalities compensate one another; there is nothing in this to make or mar the future of a historic party. It is alleged that the second ballot allows of "corrupt" understandings between candidates, but it is open to question whether they are corrupt. Apart from a vigorous minority, followed by a body of doubtfuls, the French members are not greatly concerned with the question.

The interested parties are essentially the small groups, who, being crushed out by the second ballot, grasp the proportional representation as a means of salvation. Obviously, therefore, by supporting their demands, M. Montis was not doing the big work of the Radical and Socialist parties. He was doing the work of that congress of little factions, composed of progressives, royalists, Bonapartists, conservatives, all of whom shelter behind such labels as "action libérale," "droite," "gauche démocratique," their reactionary tendencies.

As the leader of a coalition, it was not for M. Montis to seek support outside his ranks. It should have been his pride to have recorded against him the votes of the potential enemies of the republic.

Like M. Briand, he tried to sail under republican colors and to fish for reactionary votes, and like M. Briand, he has fallen.

There are but two solutions, either of which implies a strong government. M. Fallieres must call either the sheep or the goats, for the days of compromise are over. He must form either a Clemenceau-Loucheux combination, with a military and bourgeois policy, or call such a man as M. Combes, who will not pander to clericalism, and who will, by uniting progressives of all shades, be able to promote peace and reform. There is no option, for there is no room in France, any more than there is in England or in Spain, for a government that wishes to sit on the fence. Governance in the democratic state is not a compromise, but a contest.

When M. Briand fell it was suggested that the new government must assume a militant attitude against property and privilege; it has not done so, and has followed its predecessors into political oblivion. It has based its action on the reactionaries, launched France into foreign adventure, done nothing toward restoring the railway men dismissed during the strikes. The suggestion, therefore, still holds good; it becomes all the more valid when we observe the troubled condition of France, where martial law still dominates Champagne.

Unless satisfaction is given to the small growers, unless the right to strike is properly recognized and regulated, unless, above all, France withdraws her troops from Morocco, there is no hope for the repose by which social reform can be carried out. All this, obviously, cannot be the work of a Clemenceau government; it can be entrusted to no hands other than those of a strong combat. Failing this, France will again be provided with a weak government, possibly with a succession of weak governments, until the lesson has been learned at the cost of much unnecessary agitation, and a true Radical regime is once more established.

FLANKEUR. (Copyright, 1911, by Orest Gossip Syndicate.)

TOGO THE SILENT.

One of the Greatest Naval Warriors, Like Molke, Has Little to Say.

From the New York Herald. This week sees the visit to our country of one of the greatest naval warriors of this or any other time—Togo, of Japan. He will not stay long and he will not talk much. Like his English prototype, Nelson; like Von Molke, like Grant, he is the silent man who makes his deeds do for him his tongue. He uses in his nature the spirit of old and new Japan.

Tactically to a degree, his impassive face showing absolutely no emotion, he conceals beneath his stern exterior the courage of a lion.

During the whole of the campaign which ended with the total destruction of the Russian fleet, Togo was seriously ill. When he was commanded to see his wife and children, he refused to do so, and he asked the government to wait. The old Japan rose within him and he struck her twice across the face.

"Woman," he said, "you speak foolishness."

In spite of his condition, which greatly alarmed his assistants, he personally directed the fight in the Japan Sea, standing upon the bridge of his flagship until his officers dragged him by force to the safety of the conning tower and there locked him in. It was the same courage which Nogi displayed at Port Arthur, when not even the death of his son served to distract his terrible audacity from the task he had in hand.

Powdered powder, applied with wash leather, will remove dark spots from books.

THE ROTHSCHILD SUCCESS.

How Famously Prospered by Obeying Founder's Instructions.

From the New York Herald. One day in September, nearly 100 years ago, an old Jew lay dying in a garbed house that bore the device of a red shield in the ghetto of Frankfurt-on-the-Main. Grouped around his bed were five stalwart sons. In a firm voice this father in Israel admonished his children to be loyal to the faith of Moses; to remain true to the end; to marry, marry, and to obey their mother in all things.

"Observe these rules," he declared, "and you will be rich among the richest, and the world will belong to you."

Such was the earthly valedictory of Mayer Amschel Rothschild.

As everybody well knows, that deathbed prophecy came true long ago. The world's only billionaire dynasty is evidence of his wisdom and foresight. Premiers, cabinets, whole royal successions have risen, had their brief imperial day, and tottered to their fall; kingdoms of trade have developed and declined, but the reign of the Rothschilds has continued. Their scepter has been gold; their royal decree the bank note.

Maine's Wide Frontier.

Maine still seems to have remnants of its frontier condition, as one may learn from the school statistics of the unorganized towns. Schools were carried on last year, chiefly at State expense, in fifty-nine such townships scattered over ten counties, and the total attendance was less than 600 pupils.

AN INDIAN BALLAD.

In her wigwam, neat and small, pretty Little Yellow Shawl sat a-dreaming of her lover, who had gone away to school—brave and stalwart Twisted Nose, son of Ringbones-on-His-Toes, who could whip his weight in bob-cats, who could ride a bucking mule.

(Chorus: Oh, the noble Twisted Nose was a terror to his foes till the paleface came and told him that an Injun was a fool, if he was content to fight; he should learn to read and write; so the maiden's stalwart lover left her side and went to school.) Now she hears her lover's call! "Oh, my darling Yellow Shawl, let me take you to my bosom, for you are my one best bet!" But she shuddered and she sighed! "Push yourself away," she cried, for he wore a crimson necktie and he smoked a cigarette! "You I loved when bold and rude, but they've made of you a dude, with your noisy lemon trousers and your dinky rah-rah lid! Never more shall Yellow Shawl come to greet you at your call; she will never be your honey or your little katydid!" (Chorus: Oh, the noble Twisted Nose went and pawned his rah-rah clothes, and he wears a rusty-blanket and a streak of purple paint, and to little Yellow Shawl he'll be married in the fall, and be happy ever after in his wigwam queer and quaint.) Alarums and excursions.

WALT MASON.

HAVEMEYER PUT BAN ON PUBLICITY

Sugar Trust Probers Hold Session in New York.

New York, July 18.—The way in which the personality of the late Henry O. Havemeyer dominated the American Sugar Refining Company occupied the greater part of the time of the Congressional committee which came to town to-day. Washington B. Thomas, chairman of the board of directors, whose testimony filled the whole day, said that Mr. Havemeyer ran it as a captain runs a ship. He did not want publicity and his influence overshadowed the other directors.

But when one of the Congressmen asked him whether he wanted the committee to believe that the directors were simple-minded, feeble men, unprepared to discharge their duties to the stockholders, he said they were not. When this questioner characterized them as mental giants, he even nodded assent, although he modestly refused to say to classify himself. And twice in his testimony he disclaimed any desire to shift his responsibility or to reflect upon or criticize his former chief.

Representative Thomas W. Hardwick, as chairman of the committee, began the questioning. This Congressional committee, composed of Mr. Hardwick and Representatives Baker, Garrett, Malby, Jacobway, Hines, Sulzer, Madison, and Fordney, has been holding hearings in Washington for the purpose of gathering evidence in regard to recommendation by Congress on the Sherman anti-trust law and see how it is being executed by the agents of the government. They are not trying anybody. In this first session of to-day at the custom-house, Mr. Fordney was the only one absent.

It was their purpose chiefly in coming to New York to get the testimony of John Arbuckle, who has been in ill health. But Mr. Arbuckle is at Lake Mohonk, so he will not come to the city. His physicians sent word. For this reason Mr. Garrett and Mr. Madison will go to the resort as a subcommittee and take Mr. Arbuckle's testimony there.

When the subject of campaign fund contributions was brought up in the afternoon, the committee tried hard to get something from Mr. Thomas with a line of questioning which pointed to two contributions at the same election. He was asked whether he was ever present at a meeting of the directors at which giving money to campaigns was discussed. He had no knowledge or recollection of such a discussion, either inside or outside of formal meeting.

"Isn't it a fact that contributions were made to both parties?" asked Mr. Baker of California, "so that no matter which way the election would go, nothing would be done to the American Sugar Refining Company?" Mr. Thomas had no knowledge of such contributions at any time.

"Just come right out and tell us," urged Mr. Baker, smilingly, "what about the campaign of 1908?"

"Well, I'll tell you this much," said Mr. Thomas, with more heat than he displayed at any other time, "they did not get a cent; and if they had asked, they would not have gotten it."

MEMORIAL ARCH TO HONOR LINCOLN

A proposal to erect the largest memorial arch in the world in Washington in honor of Abraham Lincoln has been submitted in succinct form to Senator Cul-um, of Illinois, by H. Van Buren McGonigle, an architect, of New York.

As the designer of the recently erected monument to William McKinley at Canton, Ohio, McGonigle has attained considerable distinction in the artistic and architectural world. As a competitor for the honor of designing the \$2,000,000 Lincoln memorial, authorized by Congress, he proposes a marble or granite arch 170 feet high, 150 feet wide, and 125 feet deep, whose upper portion shall contain an immense hall for the display and keeping of Lincoln records and objects made interesting through his association. The size of this lofty hall is to be 150 by 115 feet, with a height of 50 feet. It is to be reached by means of elevators constructed in the sides of the arch.

In memoranda submitted with drawings of the proposed arch, McGonigle calls attention to the fact that the Arch of Triumph at Paris would be the only structure of that nature in the world which would come anywhere near approaching the Lincoln arch in size. The Arch of Triumph is but 147 feet in width. It is 73 feet deep and has a height of 163 feet. The possession of the greatest and most beautiful arch in the world as a monument to one of their most beloved heroes, the architect considers, would be of infinite satisfaction to the American people.

As a member of the commission appointed by Congress to determine upon the Lincoln memorial, Senator Culum intends to see that the McGonigle plan is given due consideration along with the designs which are now in the hands of President Taft and awaiting consideration by the commission. These designs have been submitted to the National Fine Arts Commission, to which the Lincoln matter was referred.

It is expected that the Lincoln memorial commission will hold a meeting at the White House the latter part of this week.

RAPID PROGRESS IN LORIMER CASE

Four Witnesses Heard in Testimony Collateral.

The Senate committee which is investigating charges of corruption in the election of William Lorimer as Senator from Illinois made rapid progress yesterday. Four witnesses were heard. Most of the testimony was collateral and did not bear directly on Senator Lorimer's election.

Two witnesses, Charles McGowan, a young Canadian, of Regina, Saskatchewan, and E. A. Johnson, of Chicago, an employee of the American Lumberman, denied the testimony of William M. Burgess, of Duluth, who, Monday, told the committee that C. F. Wiehe, secretary of the Edward Hines Lumber Company, boasted in the smoking compartment of a train en route from Duluth to Virginia, Minn., last March, that he knew a \$100,000 fund had been raised to elect Lorimer because he (Wiehe) had contributed \$10,000.

Isaac Baker, of Chicago, a buyer for the Edward Hines Lumber Company, gave testimony in which he corroborated the story of his employer, Edward Hines, as to his movements and telephone conversations in Chicago, on May 26, 1909, the day on which Senator Lorimer was elected.

Donald M. Frame, clerk of the cigar stand in the Union League Club in Chicago, who was the first witness, corroborated the testimony of Herman H. Hattler, the Chicago lumberman who Monday told the committee that Edward Hines, on May 26, 1909, the day on which Senator Lorimer was elected, boasted at the cigar stand in the club of having personally brought about the election of Lorimer. Mr. Frame said he heard Mr. Hines say to Mr. Hattler: "I elected Lorimer."

JUDICIARY LAW BILL PASSED.

When the Senate met yesterday, the bill to codify and revise the laws relating to the judiciary, so as to make clear the intention of the law empowering circuit judges holding the circuit courts of appeal, was taken up and passed.

Senator Sutherland, of Utah, the author of the measure, explained that it made no change in the existing law, but simply sought to correct a defect which might prove troublesome. He suggested that it was very necessary to have the measure passed before the new code of laws relating to the judicial system became effective January 1 next.

CURIOUS BITS OF HISTORY

By A. W. NACY.

JOHN HENRY'S ATTEMPT TO DISRUPT THE UNION.

The embargo act, which was enacted shortly before the outbreak of the war of 1812, was very unpopular in New England, as it interfered greatly with the commerce of that section. Sir James Craig, governor of Canada, employed one John Henry, an Irishman by birth, but a naturalized American citizen, to go to Boston and ascertain whether the discontent was sufficient to make it probable that New England would care to sever its connection with the Union and line up with Canada. Henry remained in Boston three months, but as no pay for his expenses and services was forthcoming, he went to Washington and offered his documents for sale to the government authorities. The President allowed him \$50,000 out of the secret service fund and sent him to France in the employ of the government. When the documents were laid before Congress they made a great sensation. England claimed, however, that Craig had acted entirely on his own responsibility and the excitement soon died away.

(Copyright, 1911, by Joseph B. Searles.)

To-morrow—"The First Cause for America."